The Pittsburgh Gazette.

SATURDAY, August 24, 1799.

Vol. 14. PRINTED BY JOHN SCULL, IN FRONT STREET, NEXT DOOR TO THE CORNER OF MARKET-STREET. No. 6

To be Let or Sold,

A CERTAIN MILL and FARM, situate on [illegible] Creek, about [illegible] miles from Pittsburgh, well calculated for [illegible] Apply to the Subscriber.

DENNY AND BUTLER.

Pittsburgh, August 16, 1799.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to DENNY & BUTLER are requested to make payment [illegible] Pittsburgh, August 16, 1799.

NOTICE.

A LARGE quantity of RIFLE GUNS, will be sold [illegible] Pittsburgh, on the [illegible] day of September next, at six months credit, [illegible] approved security. The sale will [illegible] at nine o'clock—at which time [illegible] attendance will be given by

JOHN WILKINS.

August 17, 1799.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS [illegible]

Pittsburgh, August 17, 1799.

Foreign Intelligence.

Received by the Ship Bayard, Capt. Rell, arrived at New York on the 5th of August, in 47 days from London.

MILAN, May 12.

Proclamation of Field-marshal Suwarrow.

"NATIONS OF ITALY!

"Take up arms; unfurl your banners which are fighting for God and religion; and you shall triumph over perfidious enemies. The army of His Majesty the most faithful Emperor and King [illegible] invoked by the People, and shedding their blood in defence of our holy religion, for the recovery of our properties, and the re-establishment of your former government. Do not the French daily [illegible] every thing from you! Do they not commit [illegible] on you! And all is under the specious name of liberty and equality, which are execrable to the hearts of tyrants, deprive them of their dear [illegible] and force you to take up arms and [illegible] against your lawful sovereign, your loving [illegible] and protector? Nations, be [illegible] God be praised and ar[illegible] the number of troops! [illegible] sent by the allied Empires, [illegible] those powers nations, to terminate the [illegible] of this bloody drama!—That [illegible] confiding or brave warlike [illegible] Fear nothing; [illegible] combating against the [illegible] comes, you shall see the [illegible] and private and [illegible] which has been for [illegible] sake. The [illegible] too, shall be rendered [illegible]. But hear! [illegible] your unbelievers [illegible] perfidious men [illegible] Germans, Russians, [illegible] Poles, Croats, [illegible] Hungarians, [illegible] Tartars, [illegible] Cossacks, [illegible] Greeks, [illegible] Albanians, [illegible] Montenegrins, [illegible] Dalmatians, [illegible] Istrians, [illegible] Transalpines, [illegible] Cisalpines, [illegible] Tyrolese, [illegible] Swiss, [illegible] Grisons, [illegible] Valtelinese, [illegible] Bergamasques, [illegible] Brescians, [illegible] Cremonese, [illegible] Mantuans, [illegible] Veronese, [illegible] Friulians, [illegible] Venetians, [illegible] Romans, [illegible] Neapolitans, [illegible] Sicilians, [illegible] Sardinians, [illegible] Piedmontese, [illegible] Ligurians, [illegible] Corsicans, [illegible] Tuscans, [illegible] Modenese, [illegible] Parmesans, [illegible] Lucchese, [illegible] Genoese, [illegible] Albingans, [illegible] Montferrats, [illegible] Novarese, [illegible] Lombards, [illegible] Milan

LONDON, June 7.

The maſſacre of the French deputies at Raſtadt, muſt be deplored as one of the heavieſt and moſt unlooked for misfortunes which could, at this time have happened to Europe, a crime not only unprofitable to the cauſe of thoſe who appear to have committed it, but profitable in the higheſt degree to the tottering government and trembling ſtateſmen of France. The Directory will not fail to iſſue manifeſtos upon manifeſtos, and call upon that violated code of public law, which they have never hitherto reſpected, and upon the contempt and annihilation of which they have marched from uſurpation to uſurpation, and from maſſacre to maſſacre. That law which they have trampled on at Paris by the expulſion and imprisonment of foreign miniſters, they will invoke to avenge the murder of their own. To that law, which they have blotted out in the gore of the Swiſs at Underwald, and which they have swept off in torrents of human blood wherever their arms and their crimes have carried them, they will now appeal, and in its name, perhaps, arouse and animate anew the jaded enthuſiasm of their wretched countrymen.

A ſingle act of barbarity committed againſt thoſe who have driven civilization from the world, who have rendered their own nation ferocious and bloody, who have, by the ſubtlety of their perfidious ſophiſm, and the gratifications of ſenſual ſeductions, corrupted and depraved the human character itſelf, and degraded man and the dignity of his nature; one ſingle deed of retaliation, though from private hands, and the avarice or fury of banditti; one act of vengeance for a ſeries of oppreſſion; one example of their own contagion; one unhappy comment upon their own doctrines and practice, may turn the tide of opinion; and dreſſed up in the exaggerated colours of an elegant perverſion, may arm the reliques of their population againſt the delivers of the world, who mourn and deteſt the crime, and are puniſhing the criminals.

According to private letters from Raſtadt and ſeveral of the German gazettes, the recent catastrophe at that place originated with ſome emigrants and others, the perſonal enemies of Bonnier. The ex-general Bidean, author of the Coſſanda, is charged with having been the leader of the murders. He was ſentenced to tranſportation on the 18th Fructidor, but made his eſcape to Augſburg, where he ſtill lively reſided. He was the avowed enemy of all the French deputies, but more eſpecially of Bonnier.

American Intelligence.

SALEM, Auguſt 20.

COMMUNICATION.

From a Gentleman of information, lately returned from the Continent of Europe.

Having in the former campaigns of this war ſeen the French arms attended with almoſt invincible ſucceſs, many people were aſtoniſhed to ſee the preſent open with ſuch a glorious reverſe. But the French are exhauſted of ſome of the means with which they formerly obtained their victories. That enthuſiaſm with which the people were inſpired in purſuit of a phantom they called liberty, and which enabled them to oppoſe the ſteady valor of the Auſtrians with double numbers, is no more; that deluſive charm with which they formerly diſtracted the countries they tracked, is now diſſolved; and the plunder with which they have been enabled to pay their numerous armies, has failed them. The conſcription recruits are raiſed only at the point of the bayonet, and the Directory and Conſuls are baffled in their attempts to raiſe taxes ſufficient to ſupport the war. On the other hand, the people of Germany are exaſperated againſt the French by the injuries they have received—the archduke Charles has been enabled to meet his enemies with equal numbers—his genius pervades the army—inſtead of depending upon the military commiſſion of Vienna for orders to act (by which means the military plans were often betrayed to the enemy before they were communicated to the army) his power in the conduct of the military operations is unlimited—he has introduced into his army a diſcipline, by which rank and family will not protect the coward, and by which merit is rewarded in the common ſoldier—he has broken ſeveral officers of the firſt nobility in the empire; and in one inſtance he promoted a man of good character, but low extraction, in the courſe of ſix conſecutive days fighting with the French, from a ſergeant to a brigadier general, for his gallant conduct. While he diſdains cowardice and rewards valor, he feels the ſpirit of reſtleſs bravery himſelf—he leads his troops to action—on many occaſions he has mounted in the heat of battle, and fought ſword in hand at the head of his grenadiers. He is adored by his army, for his conſideration, humanity, and bravery; and in an addreſs there, he has declared that the Auſtrian ſoldiers ſhall be conſidered, not as machines but as men that they ſhall be led by their officers, not driven into action. With theſe advantages he has been able, with equal numbers [illegible] victory after victory, leading his [illegible] through ſnow and waiſt deep [illegible] with extreme of his perſon, he brought [illegible] union preſs, which for a time arreſt [illegible] griefs, from which he was perfectly [illegible] to the laſt of May. [illegible] during the illneſs of the Arch[duke] the [illegible] activity of his army, [illegible] with his Ruſſians in Italy. [illegible] one

The Archduke, after the recovery of his health, was preparing, as it was ſaid to croſs the Rhine, and enter France by the north, while Suwarrow was carrying all before him in the ſouth; and it was ſaid that a body of Ruſſians were to approach Spain as ſoon as poſſible, to feel the pulſe of that nation.

With theſe operations was probably to be combined an attack upon Holland. The Emperor of Ruſſia, beſides the force which he had already ſent into Italy, had a fleet of men of war, and a large body of troops, ready to ſail from Cronſtadt as ſoon as the obſtructions of the ice were removed. Conjecture had variouſly deſtined this force, but with moſt probability againſt Holland, in conjunction with 14,000 troops which were ready in England for ſome ſecret ſervice. The ſtate of Holland ſeemed to invite ſuch an enterprize. The country had become wretched in the extreme. The Engliſh, determined to cut off every commercial reſource, have not only blockaded its whole coaſt, but have ſtationed gun boats in the Weſer, Ems & Elbe, to prevent any intercourſe with the Dutch thro' thoſe channels; and neutrals from as well as to Holland are taken and made prizes of. Her beautiful and once buſy cities were deſerted, and the graſs growing rank among the pavements; many of the dykes were ruined, and the country deluged; the artiſans and the fiſhermen were ſtarving; the French were making continual requiſitions on the remaining property of the country; and the people were ready to riſe againſt their tyrants wherever a powerful foreign force ſhould make a diverſion in their favour. Add to this, the French had been obliged to draw off a great part of their troops from Holland, to reinforce their army on the Lower Rhine, and to keep down the inſurrections in Brabant, which, notwithſtanding the preſence of a powerful army, and the moſt ſhocking ſeverities, were breaking out in one place as ſoon as they were quelled in another.

The king of Pruſſia, in his extreme jealouſy of the power of Auſtria, has refuſed all attempts to engage him in the coalition againſt France.—Alarmed at the ſucceſs of the combined forces, the king of Pruſſia with the other German princes in his intereſt, had prepared a force of 200000 men, either to protect their neutrality, or perhaps to act decidedly againſt the Emperor.

The firm temper of Paul, and his ſtability to the character of impartiality in the preſent conteſt, has excited much reſpect in the neutral ſtates.

France was conſidered to be in a ſtate of fermentation; and it was apprehended that if the diſtraction of their affairs ſhould be added to the diſaſters of their arms, a form would ariſe that would ſweep the Directory from their throne—Amidſt all the preſumptuous conduct of the French rulers, they have had the good policy to give uniform encouragement and protection to agriculture, by which means a continual plenty has exiſted in the country.

NEWPORT, July 30.

The United States ſhip Gen. Greene, capt. Chriſtopher Perry, arrived at this port on Sunday the 23d inſt. from the Havana fleet, having convoyed ſeveral ſail of merchantmen to different ports of the United States. A very fatal and contagious diſorder, together with other preſſing cauſes, compelled his ſhips early to a barren iſland. The cauſes which produced this diſaſtrous event muſt no doubt be developed in the following—in the firſt place we feel ourſelves warranted in expreſſing a belief, that it has not been produced by any negligence of the officers, or uncleanlineſs of the crew; and that no poſſible exertions were wanting in tracing into the cauſe of it, and endeavouring to prevent its effects. The exertion of Capt. Perry, ſince his arrival in port, to prevent the contagion from reaching the town, will no doubt be applauded by every deſcription of citizens. The candor with which the nature and extent of the calamity were immediately diſcloſed by the officers deſerving to be particularly noticed.

While we deplore theſe diſtreſſing circumſtances, in common with our fellow citizens, and in particular with the relatives of the deceaſed, we have the ſatisfaction to congratulate the friends of the remaining ſick, on the flattering proſpect of their ſpeedy recovery.

The frigate is now at anchor near Coaſter's Harbour, the ſick have been ſent to the hoſpital on the iſland, and they will go on ſhore at Rhode Iſland for their health. No perſon is admitted to go on board, or come from the ſhip, ſo that there is no danger from any contagion—there have died ſince the 15th July on board the ſhip 20, and 25 have been ſent to the hoſpital—Doct. Bell's Harbour—an out-ſtore worked to the hoſpital, and from the change of air and diet are rapidly recruiting.

NEW YORK, July 31.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Retaliation captured again!

Laſt evening arrived in town Capt. Joſeph Grady, 14 days from St. Bartholomews; by him we are informed that ten days ago to windward of St. Bartholomews, the United States ſhip of war Montezuma, fell in with and captured the Retaliation French privateer, juſt out of Guadaloupe, with 150 men on board.

The United States ſhip Oneida, has alſo taken and ſent into St. Bartholomews, the brig Little George, of Boſton, 21 days out from Bourdeaux bound to St. Thomas's, her cargo was ſelling at St. Bartholomews.

The United States ſloop of war Montezuma, Capt. Mullaney, has arrived in the Delaware from Kingſton (Jamaica) from which place ſhe ſailed on the 15th inſt. Her crew being in a perfect ſtate of health, ſhe will immediately proceed on a cruiſe again.

Captain Murray arrived at Norfolk from Baltimore the 22d inſt. to take command of the Intrepide frigate, which we underſtand has nearly obtained her complement of men.

The United States ſhip George Waſhington was ſpoke off Charleſton, the 18th inſt. then 8 days out from Rhode Iſland—all well.

The brig Eagle, Captain Campbell is lay[illegible] at New Caſtle, (Del.) in want of ſeamen. She has undergone conſiderable repairs and it is ſuppoſed will be able to put ſail any veſſel in the navy.

On Friday laſt, ſixty nine recruits, lately enliſted in the interior of Delaware and Maryland, arrived at New Caſtle, and on the day following proceeded to Upper Jerſey where an extenſive camp is to be eſtabliſhed.

CHARLESTON, Auguſt 1.

Capt. Burrell, of the brig Sukey & Polly, who arrived on Tueſday laſt from St. Chriſtophers informs, that accounts were received there from Guadaloupe, by way of St. Bartholomews, ſtating the arrival at Point-Petre, of a French corvette mounting 18 twelve pounders in 22 days from Bourdeaux. The corvette brought the intelligence or a formal declaration of war againſt the United States by the French Directory. This news was generally credited.

PHILADELPHIA, Auguſt 6

Commodore TRUXTON, it is ſaid, has reſigned his command in the Navy of the United States.

Pittsburgh, Auguſt 24.

We have received the melancholy information of the murder of two perſons on Saturday the 10th inſtant, a few miles below the Muſkingum, by a party of Indians of the Shawaneſe nation.—The perſons killed are ſaid to be Mr. M'FARLANE, of Elizabeth Town on the Monongahela, and Mr. JOHNSTON, of Wachatomachy.

Departed this life, on Monday laſt, after an indiſpoſition of about 24 hours, Mrs. CRABB, conſort of Mr. Thomas Crabb, Inn-keeper, in this Borough.

Four Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from the commons of Pittſburgh laſt Thurſday four weeks, a bright bay HORSE, has a large ſtar in his forehead, twitch tail, no brand, a large ſcar on his wither, occaſioned by the cut of a rope, one white foot, between 13 and 14 hands high, ſhod all round. Whoever takes up ſaid Horſe, and brings or gives notice to *John Ross*, tavern keeper in Pittſburgh, ſo that the ſubſcriber may get him again, ſhall have the above reward and reaſonable charges paid by

HENRY SHAFER.

Auguſt 19, 1799.

Came to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living on Peter's creek about the 25th of July laſt, a dark iron grey Mare, about 5 years old, neither docked, nor brand perceivable, about 6 or 7 years old, a natural pacer, her mane ſhed all round. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away.

LEWIS HOFFMAN.

Millin township, Allegheny county,
Auguſt 21, 1799.

Harriſburgh, (Penn.) Auguſt 5, 1799.

Mrs. BELL,

HAVING diſcontinued her School for Young Ladies for the month of Auguſt, gives notice to all who may be diſpoſed to commit their children to her care, that ſhe intends to commence it again on the firſt of September next—Her terms are as follows: For plain tuition, viz. reading, writing, arithmetic, and plain needle work (in which are included pumpies and gobelin work) twenty five ſhillings per quarter—Muſic, dancing, embroidery, and drawing, for day ſcholars, four dollars per quarter: and for thoſe who board with her, who may learn all the above branches, thirty five pounds per ann.

WHEREAS the ſubſcriber gave two bonds for Fifty Dollars each, and on one of which there is a credit of 26 dollars, to a certain Robert Willoughby, living on the weſt ſide of the Allegheny river, in Allegheny county, in conſideration of a tract of land, and whereas the ſaid Willoughby cannot make me a title according to bargain, I forwarn all perſons from taking an aſſignment on ſaid bonds, as I am determined not to pay them, until he fulfils his bargain, or I am compelled by law.

BENJAMIN CUNNINGHAM.

Auguſt 21, 1799.

WHEREAS the ſubſcriber gave a bond for one hundred dollars, to a certain Robert Willoughby, living on the weſt ſide of the Allegheny river, in Allegheny county, in conſideration of a tract of land, and whereas ſaid Willoughby cannot make me a title according to bargain, I forwarn all perſons from taking an aſſignment on ſaid bond, as I am determined not to pay it, until he fulfils his bargain, or I am compelled by law.

JOSEPH HENNON.

Auguſt 21, 1799.

Auction of Books.

WILL be ſold, on Wedneſday the 4th day of September next, at the houſe of WILLIAM MORROW, in Pittſburgh, a valuable collection of new

BOOKS,

conſiſting of Law, Phyſic, Mathematicks, and Divinity—alſo, a number of Maps and War Atlaſſes, &c.

Pittſburgh, Auguſt 23, 1799.

☞ For Advertiſements, ſee Supplement.

It has been aſſerted by men of [illegible] that the French revolution would [illegible] by its own heat. The time has already [illegible] when the glare of conqueſt no longer [illegible] eyes of the French nation, when they [illegible] what they ſenſibly feel, the ſyſtematical [illegible] paralied depredations of their paſſtabbing rulers, and when they will begin to curſe their [illegible] adminiſtration in common with other nations.

It can no longer be denied, even by the reſtleſs theoriſt in modern philoſophy, that the man, who has no local attachments, none but abſtract principles, has no pledge to offer to his country for his fidelity, and that his raiſed and extended philanthropy, whatever it may be in theory, will centre in himſelf in practice, and make it his firſt object to enrich his coffers at the public expence.

Kaſſel's Gaz.

BY YESTERDAY'S MAIL.

BOSTON, Auguſt 6.

It was reported at Gibraltar, that a letter from Buonaparte had been intercepted, in which he had expreſsly declared that his ſituation was miſerable; and that without immediate ſuccour, he, and his countryman with him, would periſh.

The chalerig Baſhaw of Tripoli, had returned to a good natured diſpoſition towards the United States—and the differences which lately ariſe have been amicably and completely aliayed.

BALTIMORE, Auguſt 14.

A report is in circulation from Charleſton, S. C. that a number of perſons, to the amount of 200 or more, had loſt their lives in that city a ſhort time ſince, by drinking of gin, into which a quantity of white lead, or ſome other poiſonous mineral had been put, to change it from a yellow to a white colour. The account is ſaid to have been brought by the Aurora, Capt. Brown, from thence.

PROVIDENCE, Auguſt 10.

We have the pleaſure to learn, that the ſix which were landed from the frigate General Greene, on Coaſter's Harbour iſland, are all recovered, and on board again. The ſhip is refitting, and will ſoon ſail on a cruize.

PHILADELPHIA, Auguſt 16.

We underſtand, that Mr. Davie, late governor of North-Carolina, has been appointed by the Preſident of the United States to ſucceed Patrick Henry, Eſq. deceaſed, as Envoy to the French Republic.

A fraud has been committed on the Bank of North America, by one of the Clerks of that inſtitution, who is lodged in jail, to the amount, report ſays, of 15,000 dollars.—The Bank is, however, ſecured in nearly the whole amount.

Capt. Reily, of the brig Newton, from St. Croix, was informed by a gentleman from Tortola, that Lord St. Vincent had completed the deſtruction of the Spaniſh fleet, 11 of which were diſmaſted.—The accounts were received by three different opportunities.—The French fleet had returned into Breſt.

London papers as late as the 26th June, mention the numerous victories gained by the Auſtrians and Ruſſians over the French in Italy and on the frontiers.

Upwards of 300 recruits from the Weſtern and Indian parts of the State have arrived at Boſton for the 20th United States regiment, commanded by Col. Moore, all in fine health and ſpirits, and recruited in a ſhort time. Is this not ſufficient evidence that the ſervice is not ſo diſguſting as has been induſtriouſly repreſented.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Conecuh, 250 miles from the Miſſiſippi, to his friend at Wilmington, N. C. dated 23d May.

"A meeting lately held in this place with the Creek Indians, they have ſhowed an eſcort of two chiefs and 20 warriors, to inſure the ſafety of the party who are running the boundary line between the United States and the Indian territory, which will be completed in three months."

DUBLIN, May 31.

With pleaſure we have it in our power to declare, that internal peace, order and ſubmiſſion to the laws, is ſo far re-eſtabliſhed among us, that permanent duty will on this day, by order of government, ceaſe with the yeomanry corps throughout the kingdom.

Letters from Cork adviſe that orders have been ſent to lord Bridport to ſail from the Iriſh coaſt on other ſervice.

It is general opinion that the greateſt part of lord Bridport's fleet have ſailed for the Straights to reinforce the fleets under lords St. Vincent and Nelſon, leaving a ſtrong ſquadron to ſcour the Bay of Biſcay, (and we hope to pick up the Ferrol ſhips in Aix road) afterwards take a ſtation off Ushant, to protect the Britiſh channel from the depredatory cruiſers of the French privateers.

Juſtices Summonſes, Executions, Warrants, &c. for Sale at this Office.

citizens or subjects of any nation in amity with the United States, if retaken from the enemy within twenty-four hours, the owners are to allow one-eighth part of the whole value for salvage; if after twenty-four hours, and under forty-eight, one-fifth part thereof; if above that, and under ninety-six hours, one-third part thereof; and if above that, one half; all of which is to be paid without any deduction whatsoever, agreeable to the articles herein before mentioned. *Rates of salvage.*

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That every officer, seaman or mariner disabled in the line of his duty, shall be entitled to receive for his own life, and the life of his wife, if a married man at the time of receiving the wound, one half his monthly pay. *Allowance of half pay to persons disabled in the service.*

Sec. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That all the money accruing, or which has already accrued from the sale of prizes, shall be and remain forever a fund for the payment of the half-pay to the officers and seamen who may be entitled to receive the same; and if the said fund shall be insufficient for this purpose, the public faith is hereby pledged to make up the deficiency; but if it should be more than sufficient, the surplus shall be applied as Congress may hereafter direct by law, to the making of further provision for the comfort of the disabled officers, seamen and mariners, and for such as may not be disabled, who may merit by their bravery, or their long and faithful services, the gratitude of their country. *Prize money belonging to the public, to be a fund to discharge the half pay, &c.*

Sec. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That the said fund shall be under the management and direction of the secretary of the navy, the secretary of the treasury, and the secretary at war for the time being, who are hereby authorized to receive all such sums as the United States may be entitled to from the sale of prizes, and to invest the same, and the interest arising therefrom, in such of the six per cent. or other stock of the United States, as a majority of them, from time to time, shall determine to be most advantageous; and it shall be the duty of the said commissioners to lay before Congress, every year, in the first week of their annual meeting, a minute and correct statement of their proceedings in relation to the management of said fund. *Management of the fund.*

Sec. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That no rules or regulations made by any commander in chief, or captain in the service of the United States, for the stationing, designating of duty, and government of the fleet, or any of the crews of any ship of war, shall be at variance with this act, but shall be strictly conformable thereto; and that every commander in chief and captain, in making private rules and regulations, and designating the duty of his officers, shall keep in view also the custom and usage of the sea service most common to our nation. *Private rules to conform with this act and the usages of the sea service.*

JONATHAN DAYTON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JAMES ROSS,
President of the Senate, pro tempore.

APPROVED—March 2. 1799.
JOHN ADAMS,
President of the United States.

CHAPTER CXXXI.

An ACT making Appropriations for the Support of Government for the Year One thouſand Seven Hundred and Ninety-nine.

Sec. 1. *BE it enacted by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States of America, in Congreſs aſſembled,* That for the expenditure of the civil liſt, including the contingent expences of the ſeveral departments and officers; for defraying the compenſation of clerks in the ſeveral loan offices, and for books and ſtationary for the ſame; for the payment of annuities and grants; for the ſupport of the mint eſtabliſhment; for the ſupport of light-houſes, beacons, buoys and public piers; for the contingent expences of government; for eſtabliſhing and maintaining trading houſes with the Indians, and for ſatisfying certain miſcellaneous claims and expences, the following ſums be reſpectively appropriated, that is to ſay:

Specific appropriations.

For the compenſations granted by law to the Preſident and Vice-Preſident of the United States, thirty thouſand dollars.

For the like compenſation to the members of the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives, their officers and attendants, eſtimated for a ſeſſion of ſix months continuance, one hundred and ninety thouſand, one hundred and ſeventy-five dollars.

For the expence of fire wood, ſtationary, printing work, and all other contingent expences of the two Houſes of Congreſs, thirteen thouſand five hundred dollars.

For the compenſation granted by law to the chief juſtice, aſſociate judges, diſtrict judges, and attorney-general, diſtrict attornies and marſhals, forty-ſeven thouſand three hundred dollars.

For defraying the expences of clerks of courts, jurors and witneſſes, in aid of the fund ariſing from fines, forfeitures and penalties; and likewiſe for defraying the expences of proſecution for offences againſt the United States, and for ſafe keeping of priſoners, thirty thouſand dollars.

For compenſation to the ſecretary of the treaſury, clerks and perſons employed in his office, eleven thouſand and fifty dollars.

For expence of ſtationary, printing, tranſlating of foreign languages, allowance to perſons employed in receiving and tranſmitting paſſports and ſea letters, in the office of the ſecretary of the treaſury, eight hundred dollars.

For compenſation to the comptroller of the treaſury, clerks, and perſons employed in his office, twelve thouſand ſeven hundred dollars.

For expence of ſtationary, printing, and all other contingent expences in the comptroller's office, eight hundred dollars.

For compenſation to the auditor of the treaſury, clerks and perſons employed in his office, eleven thouſand, nine hundred and fifty dollars.

For expence of ſtationary, printing and all other contingent expences in the office of the auditor, ſeven hundred and fifty dollars. *Specific appropriations.*

For compenſation to the treaſurer, clerks and perſons employed in his office, five thouſand, eight hundred and fifty dollars.

For expence of fire wood, ſtationary, printing, rent, and all other contingencies in the treaſurer's office, ſix hundred dollars.

For compenſation to the commiſſioner of the revenue, clerks and perſons employed in his office, ſix thouſand, one hundred and twenty-five dollars.

For expence of ſtationary, printing and all other contingent expences in the office of the commiſſioner of the revenue, four hundred dollars.

For compenſation to the regiſter of the treaſury, clerks and perſons employed in his office, ſixteen thouſand and twenty-five dollars.

For expence of ſtationary, printing and all other contingent expences in the regiſter's office (including books for the public ſtocks, and for the arrangement of the marine papers) two thouſand eight hundred dollars.

For compenſation to the purveyor of public ſupplies, two thouſand dollars; and five hundred dollars for a clerk.

For compenſation to the ſecretary of the commiſſioners of the ſinking fund, two hundred and fifty dollars.

For the payment of rent for the ſeveral houſes employed in the treaſury department (except the treaſurer's office) two thouſand ſeven hundred and thirty dollars and ſixty-ſix cents.

For the expence of fire wood and candles in the ſeveral offices in the treaſury department (except the treaſurer's office,) three thouſand five hundred dollars.

For defraying the expence incident to the ſtating and printing the public accounts for the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-nine (including an increaſe of two hundred dollars, in conſequence of an extenſion of the revenue and expenditures) one thouſand two hundred dollars.

For defraying the expence incident to the removal of the books and records of the treaſury department from Philadelphia to Trenton, during part of the ſummer of the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-eight, including the extra expences of the ſeveral officers, clerks and meſſengers in each office, four thouſand four hundred dollars.

For compenſation to the ſeveral loan-officers, thirteen thouſand, two hundred and fifty dollars.

For the expence incident to the removal of the loan-office of Pennſylvania, from Philadelphia, during part of the ſummer of the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-eight, including the extra expences of the clerks in the ſaid office, one hundred and ſeventy-eight dollars, and ſeventy cents.

For compenſation to the clerks to the commiſſioners of loans, and an allowance to certain loan-officers in lieu of clerk-

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Specific appropriations.

hire, and to defray the authorized expences of the ſeveral loan-officers, thirteen thouſand dollars.

For compenſation to the ſecretary of ſtate, clerks and perſons employed in that department, eleven thouſand three hundred dollars.

For incidental and contingent expences in the ſaid department, eight thouſand five hundred dollars.

For the expence incident to the removal of the department of ſtate from Philadelphia to Trenton, during part of the ſummer of the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-eight, including the extra expences of the ſecretary for the department, the clerks and meſſengers therein, four hundred and forty one dollars and thirty-five cents.

For compenſation to the following officers of the mint: the director, two thouſand dollars; the treaſurer, one thouſand two hundred dollars; the aſſayer, one thouſand five hundred dollars; the chief coiner, one thouſand five hundred dollars; the melter and refiner, one thouſand five hundred dollars; the engraver, one thouſand two hundred dollars; one clerk, at ſeven hundred dollars; and two at five hundred dollars each, one thouſand dollars.

For the wages of perſons employed at the different branches of melting, refining, coining, carpenter's, mill-wright's and ſmith's work, including the ſum of eight hundred dollars per annum, allowed to an aſſiſtant coiner and die forger, who alſo overſees the execution of the iron work, ſeven thouſand dollars.

For the purchaſe of ironmongery, lead, wood, coal, ſtationary, office furniture, and for all other contingencies of the eſtabliſhment of the mint, ſix thouſand three hundred dollars.

For compenſation to the ſecretary of war, clerks and perſons employed in his office, eleven thouſand four hundred and fifty dollars.

For expence of fire wood, ſtationary, printing, rent, and other contingent expences in the office of the ſecretary of war, two thouſand dollars.

For compenſation to the accountant of the war department, clerks and perſons employed in his office, ten thouſand eight hundred and fifty dollars.

For contingent expences in the office of the accountant of the war department, one thouſand dollars.

For the expence incident to the removal of the war department from Philadelphia to Trenton, during part of the ſummer of the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-eight, including the extra expences of the ſecretary for the department, the accountant, clerks and meſſengers in each office, three thouſand two hundred and twenty-two dollars and forty-three cents.

For compenſation to the ſecretary of the navy, clerks and perſons employed in his office, nine thouſand and fifty-five dollars.

For expence of fire wood, ſtationary, printing, rent, and all other contingencies in the office of the ſecretary of the navy, two thouſand eight hundred and fifty dollars.

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Specific appropriations.

For expence of removing the department of the navy, from Philadelphia to Trenton, during part of the ſummer of the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-eight, including the extra expences of the clerks and meſſengers in the offices of the ſecretary and accountant for the department, four hundred and twenty-ſeven dollars and forty-eight cents.

For compenſation to the accountant of the navy, clerks and perſons employed in his office, nine thouſand two hundred and fifty dollars.

For contingent expences in the office of the accountant of the navy, ſeven hundred and fifty dollars.

For compenſation to the keeper of the navy ſtore, and his aſſiſtant; labourers employed in the ſtore, porterage and ſtore rent, three thouſand eight hundred dollars.

For compenſation to the ſurveyor-general, two thouſand dollars.

For compenſation to the aſſiſtant ſurveyors, chain carriers, axe-men, and other perſons employed, ſtationary, and other contingent expences in the ſurveyor-general's department (in addition to former appropriations) nine thouſand five hundred and nineteen dollars.

For compenſation to the governor, ſecretary and judges of the territory north-weſt of the Ohio, five thouſand one hundred and fifty dollars.

For expence of ſtationary, printing patents for land, office rent and other contingent expences in the ſaid territory, three hundred and fifty dollars.

For compenſation to the governor of the Miſſiſippi territory, and for diſcharging the duties of ſuperintendant of Indian affairs, during part of the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-eight, one thouſand three hundred and two dollars and nineteen cents.

For compenſation to the ſecretary of the Miſſiſippi territory, and for diſcharging the duties of ſecretary during part of the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-eight, four hundred and eighty-eight dollars and thirty-three cents.

For compenſation to three judges of the Miſſiſippi territory, during part of the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-eight, one thouſand four hundred and forty-eight dollars and thirty-ſix cents.

For compenſation to the governor, ſecretary and judges of the Miſſiſippi territory, for the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-nine, five thouſand one hundred and fifty dollars.

For the expences of ſtationary, office rent, printing patents for land, and other contingent expences of the government of the Miſſiſippi territory (including eight months of the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-eight) five hundred and eighty-three dollars and thirty-three cents.

For the diſcharge of ſuch miſcellaneous demands againſt the United States, on account of the civil department, not otherwiſe provided for, as ſhall have been admitted in a due courſe of ſettlement at the treaſury, and which are of a nature, &c.

Specific appropriations.

cording to the uſage thereof, to require payment in ſpecie, one thouſand dollars.

For the payment of ſundry penſions granted by the late government, nine hundred and fifty-three dollars and thirty-three cents.

For the annual allowance to the widow and orphan children of colonel John Harding, and to the orphan children of major Alexander Trueman, by the act of congreſs of the twenty-ſeventh of February, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-three, three hundred and ſeventy-five dollars.

For the maintainance and ſupport of light-houſes, beacons, buoys and public piers, and ſtakeage of channels, bars and ſhoals, and for occaſional improvement in the conſtruction of lanterns and lamps, and materials uſed in them, including allowance for the encreaſed number of light-houſes, forty-four thouſand two hundred and eighty-one dollars and eight cents.

For defraying the contingent expences of the government (the amount of former appropriations unexpended being carried to the credit of the ſurplus fund) twenty thouſand dollars.

For the eſtabliſhment and maintainance of trading houſes with the Indians (the balance unexpended of a former appropriation being carried to the credit of the ſurplus fund) one hundred and ten thouſand dollars.

For the diſcharge of ſuch miſcellaneous demands againſt the United States, not otherwiſe provided for, as ſhall have been admitted in a due courſe of ſettlement at the treaſury, and which are of a nature, according to the uſage thereof, to require payment in ſpecie, four thouſand dollars.

For compenſation to the poſtmaſter-general, aſſiſtant poſtmaſter-general, clerks and perſons employed in the poſtmaſter-general's office, eight thouſand nine hundred and fifty dollars.

For expence of fire-wood, ſtationary, printing, rent, and other contingent expences in the office of the poſtmaſter-general, two thouſand dollars.

Out of what funds the appropriations are to be made.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the ſeveral appropriations herein before made, ſhall be paid and diſcharged out of the fund of ſix hundred thouſand dollars reſerved by the act "making proviſion for the debt of the United States," together with ſo much as may be neceſſary of the proceeds of the duties on imports, and the tonnage of ſhips and veſſels, and the duties on domeſtic diſtilled ſpirits and ſtills, which ſhall accrue until the cloſe of the preſent year.

JONATHAN DAYTON,
Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.

JAMES ROSS,
Preſident of the Senate, pro tempore.

APPROVED—March 2, 1799.

JOHN ADAMS,
Preſident of the United States.

CHAPTER CXXXII.

An ACT respecting Distillers of Geneva.

BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the proprietor or possessor of any distillery situated in any place other than a city, town or village, and employed solely in the distillation of geneva, where such proprietor or possessor shall employ in such distillery any one still whose capacity shall exceed eight hundred gallons, from materials the growth or produce of the United States, may at his or her option be charged with and pay duty on the quantity of spirits thereat distilled, at the same rates, according to the proof thereof, as are now chargeable on such spirits distilled in cities, towns and villages, subject to the same regulations, provisions, penalties and forfeitures, as are established for securing and collecting the duties on other domestic distilled spirits.

JONATHAN DAYTON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JAMES ROSS,
President of the Senate, pro tempore.

APPROVED, March 2, 1799.
JOHN ADAMS,
President of the United States.

CHAPTER CXXXIII.

An ACT to regulate the Medical Establishment.

SEC. 1. BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That in the medical establishment of the United States, there shall be the following officers: A physician-general, who shall be charged with the superintendance and direction of all military hospitals, and generally of all medical and chirurgical practice or service concerning the army or navy of the United States, and of all persons who shall be employed in and about the same, in camps, garrisons and hospitals. An apothecary-general, and one or more deputies, who shall be charged with the safe-keeping and delivery of all medicines, instruments, dressings and other articles for the use of the hospital and army. A purveyor, who shall be charged with providing medicines, flores, and whatsoever else may be necessary in relation to the said practice or service. A competent number of hospital surgeons, who shall be liable to serve in the field, and who shall have the immediate charge and direction of such military hospitals as may be committed to their

Of what officers the medical establishment shall consist.

care respectively. A suitable number of hospital mates, who are to observe the directions of the hospital surgeons, and shall diligently perform all reasonable duties required of them for the recovery of the sick and wounded.

Persons to attend military hospitals.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That each military hospital shall have a steward, with a competent number of nurses and other attendants; which steward shall be charged with the procuring of such supplies as may not otherwise be furnished, and with the safekeeping and issuing of all supplies.

How the persons belonging to said hospitals shall be appointed, &c.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the said physician-general, hospital surgeons, purveyor and apothecary and apothecaries, deputy or deputies, shall be appointed as other officers of the United States; that the said mates and stewards shall be appointed by the authority and at the discretion of the said physician general, subject to the eventual approbation and controul of the President of the United States, and shall be removable by the authority of the said physician-general; and that the surgeon of each hospital shall appoint, employ, and fix the compensation of the nurses and other attendants of such hospital, subject to the controul of the said physician-general, or the hospital surgeon of senior appointment, with a separate army, or in a separate district.

Regimental surgeons and mates may be employed in the hospitals.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That as often as the regimental sick will not suffer by the employing of regimental surgeons or mates in the temporary or other hospitals of the United States, the physician-general, or the hospital surgeon of senior appointment, with a separate army or in a separate district, with the consent of the general and commander in chief, or the officer commanding a separate army, may require the attendance of such surgeons or surgeon's mates, as, in his opinion, can be with safety so withdrawn from their regiments.

The duty of the general and of the first surgeon to frame a system of directions.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the physician general, with two or more hospital surgeons, to frame a system of directions relative to the description of patients to be admitted into the hospitals; to the means of preventing cleanliness in the hospitals; to the prevention of illness, duelling and gambling in the hospitals; to the prevention of the spread of infectious diseases in the camps and hospitals, and the government of nurses, and all others charged with the care of the sick in camps or hospitals, subject in the first instance, to the approbation and revision of the commander in chief, the commander of a separate army, or in a separate district, as the case may be, and eventually to the approbation and controul of the President of the United States: *Provided, always*, That the said directions, having received the sanction of the commander in chief, or the commander of a separate army, shall be operative and remain in full force, unless altered or annulled by the President of the United States.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the compensations of the said several officers, shall be as follows: Of the physician-